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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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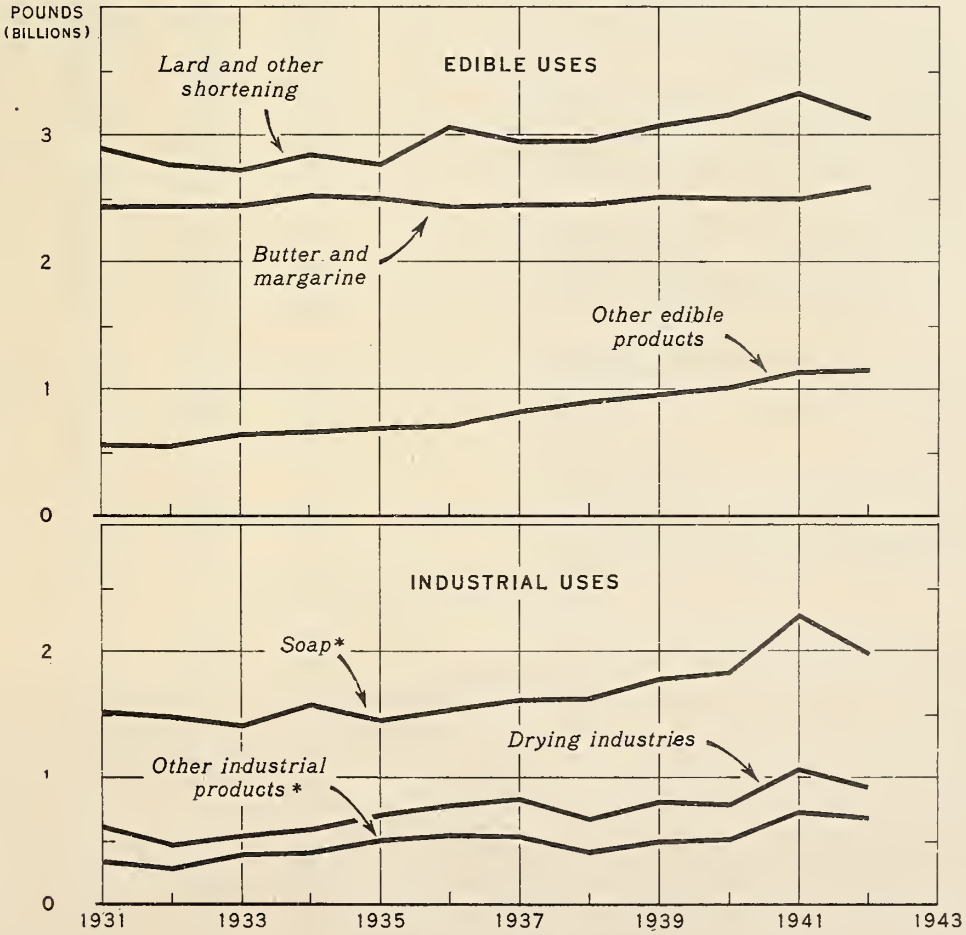
CONSUMPTION OF FATS AND OILS BY CLASSES OF PRODUCTS, 1931-43

UTILIZATION OF FATS AND OILS (CRUDE BASIS) IN SPECIFIED CLASSES OF PRODUCTS, UNITED STATES, 1931-42



* INCLUDES ESTIMATED USE OF FOOTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 42969 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Largely as a result of reductions in dealers' stocks of finished fats and oils in 1942, utilization of primary fats in most classes of manufactured products declined from 1941 levels. The use of fats and oils in margarine increased, however, because of production for export under lend-lease. An upward trend since 1931 is apparent in all classes of use except butter and margarine, with the greatest percentage increases taking place in miscellaneous products.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats and oils at specified markets, and index numbers of prices, March 1941 and 1942, January-March 1943

PRICES

Item	March		1943		
	1941	1942	January	February	March
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	30.8	34.4	1/ 46.6	1/ 47.0	1/ 47.8
Butter, 92-score, New York	31.6	34.9	1/ 47.6	1/ 48.0	1/ 48.5
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	14.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	11.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	6.2	11.4	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	7.0	12.7	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	7.3	13.5	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	7.2	13.0	---	---	---
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	6.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	6.0	9.8	---	---	---
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	6.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	9.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	6.4	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	7.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	6.2	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, dom., refined, bbl., N. Y.	8.8	16.9	16.8	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	6.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, dom., crude, drums, N. Y.	7.9	13.0	---	---	---
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	8.6	14.2	---	---	---
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/	6.8	---	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. 2/	3/ 7.3	---	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y. 2/	---	---	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8
Olive oil, edible, drums, N. Y.	46.9	75.7	59.3	62.4	68.3
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	30.8	59.3	50.0	50.8	51.7
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	11.5	19.8	19.0	19.0	19.0
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 2/	7.7	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1
Rape oil, refined, denatured, drums, N. Y.	12.7	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
Rape oil, blown, drums, N. Y.	17.5	18.2	---	---	---
Sunflower oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	---	---	14.3	14.3	14.3
Teaseed oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	17.4	30.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	5.4	9.3	8.4	---	---
Grease, A White, Chicago	5.5	9.6	8.8	---	8.9
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	5.4	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	6.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	9.5	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	9.0	12.4	12.9	13.6	14.7
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	5/ 9.7	5/ 12.9	13.6	6/ 14.3	15.3
Perilla oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	18.2	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5
Oiticica oil, drums, N. Y.	17.2	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.0
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	28.6	40.2	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	9.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	9.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N. Y.	13.2	18.3	18.6	18.6	18.6
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N. Y.	30.8	34.1	36.5	36.5	36.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	9.0	11.3	12.0	12.0	12.0
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	93	127	151	151	151
Eight domestic fats and oils	66	90	107	107	108
All fats and oils (27 items)	72	98	113	113	114
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	67	84	105	105	105
Marine animal oils	99	126	127	127	127
Vegetable oils, domestic	71	128	129	131	132
Vegetable oils, foreign	103	160	147	150	155
Grouped by use:					
Butter	70	78	105	105	105
Butter, seasonally adjusted	68	76	103	101	102
Lard	54	97	105	105	105
Other food fats	78	142	135	136	138
All food fats	69	92	110	110	111
Soap fats	75	128	119	119	119
Drying oils	99	134	138	143	150
Miscellaneous oils	86	114	117	117	117
All industrial fats and oils	85	130	127	129	132

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the Food Distribution Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. Previous quotations refer to open market sales only. February and March sales mostly of less than carload lots to individual retailers and large consumers such as hotels. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Tanks, N. Y. 4/ Quoted in drums. 5/ Converted to new basis of quotation. 6/ Revised.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

The War Food Administration on April 8 announced new support prices for oilseed crops to be harvested in 1943, as follows: Flaxseed, basis $2.85 per bushel for No. 1 seed at Minneapolis; soybeans, $1.80 per bushel at country stations for No. 1 and No. 2 green or yellow beans with 14 percent moisture content; peanuts, prices to growers averaging close to $137.00 per ton. Previously announced differentials for grade and other factors will apply to these base prices, which are somewhat higher than those replaced. Estimates of 1943 planted acreages, based on farmers' March 1 intentions, indicated that the 1943 acreage goal for flaxseed would be surpassed and the goal for soybeans probably reached, but that the peanut goal would not be achieved. As a result of programs recently announced, however, farmers may change their plans between March 1 and planting time to a greater extent than in most years.

Production of lard, tallow, and greases in recent months has fallen below earlier expectations. Production of peanut oil and soybean oil in 1943 probably will be smaller than anticipated earlier. There has been a record use of peanuts for food and apparently a record utilization of soybeans for feed.

Consumption of primary fats and oils in most classes of manufactured products declined in 1942, largely as a result of reductions in dealers' inventories of finished goods. Use of fats and oils in the manufacture of margarine increased, however, because of production for export under lend-lease. Under Food Distribution Order 42, a reduction is scheduled during 1943 in all uses of fats and oils in the manufacture of products for civilian consumption except margarine and miscellaneous industrial products, most of which are directly or indirectly essential to the war effort. A large increase in use in margarine for civilian consumption is allowed. Military and lend-lease orders will require large quantities of fats and oils to be used in several products, notably compounds and vegetable cooking fats, in addition to the quantities used in production for civilian consumption.

-- April 14, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- With the entrance of the United States into the war in December 1941 and the subsequent loss of most of our imports from the Far East, our fats situation was transformed from one of comparative abundance to one of tight supply. Production of fats and oils was increased about 12 percent in the 1942 crop year, but requirements mounted even more sharply under the stimulus of war needs and rising incomes. In September 1942 a general order was issued limiting manufacturers' use of fats and oils to conserve supplies, and in late March 1943 direct consumer rationing of food fats and oils was begun. Price ceilings on fats and oils, instituted in December 1941, were revised upward on several occasions during 1942. Prices of all fats and oils except linseed oil are now covered by specific ceiling orders.

Further Advances in Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Prices

With linseed oil prices again advancing, the index of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils advanced during March one point from February to reach 114 percent of the 1924-29 average, compared with 98 percent a year earlier. Quotations for linseed oil in drums, New York, reached 15.8 cents per pound in early April, compared with 15.2 cents a month earlier. This advance reflected the continuing rise in flaxseed prices. Prices of edible olive oil advanced materially during March with imported oil in drums at New York averaging $5.12 per gallon and domestic oil $4.68 per gallon. Olive oil is not included among rationed items unless it is blended with other oils. Prices of other fats and oils remained unchanged at ceiling levels.

Receipts of flaxseed at terminal markets were somewhat larger in late March and early April than a month earlier, but prices continued to advance under the pressure of a strong demand from crushers, supplemented by bids from seed dealers. The average price of No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis for the week ended April 10 was $3.24 per bushel, 17 cents higher than a month earlier.

Recent Amendments to Revised Price Schedule 53

Several new amendments to Revised Price Schedule 53 were issued in March and early April. No major changes were made, however, in the maximum prices for fats and oils. Effective March 12 an extra charge of 1 cent per pound was permitted by Amendment 24 on sales of tallows and greases in tierces to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for export. Amendment 25, effective March 20, established specific maximum prices for certain raw and acidulated soap stocks at West Coast points and raised the maximum prices for fatty acids distilled from soybean oil foots and corn oil foots. Amendment 26, effective April 8, specified that the maximum price under the schedule must include brokers' fees, except in the case of purchases by Government agencies where the buyer customarily had paid the brokers' fees in the 2 years preceding March 1942. Minor changes in the provisions covering shortening were made by Amendment 27, effective April 9. A specific maximum price for edible lard oil was established in Amendment 28, effective April 9, at 1.5 cents per pound over base or standard commercial refined lard. Under Amendment 29, effective April 12, premiums over bulk prices were permitted on tallows and greases sold in drums, barrels, or tierces for specified industrial uses. The specified uses did not include manufacture of soap.

Manufacturers' Limitation Order Reissued by Food Distribution Administration

General Preference Order M-71, limiting manufacturers' use of fats and oils, was superseded by Food Distribution Order 42, effective April 1. The most important change under the new order was a reduction in the permitted use of fats and oils in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, linoleum, oilcloth, felt base floor coverings, and coated fabrics for civilian use to 50 percent of the base-period use, compared with 70 percent under M-71. Sales of linseed oil to persons other than manufacturers were also restricted to 50 percent of of base-period sales. The use of domestic vegetable oil foots and fatty acids from such foots in the manufacture of soap for civilian use was restricted to 100 percent of base-period use, compared with 150 percent in the former order. The new order provides for a certificate system under which manufacturers of edible products for the armed forces or lend-lease are able to obtain prompt exemption from quota restrictions for the fats used in such products. Specific authorization must now be obtained from the Director of Food Distribution for exemptions of fats used in the manufacture of protective coatings, floor coverings, or coated fabrics for military or lend-lease purposes.

The new order removed the quota restrictions on the use of fats and oils in the manufacture of mayonnaise and salad dressing. Such use is limited, however, under the ration order for meats, cheese, and fats and oils issued in March by the Office of Price Administration. This order does not ration consumers' purchases of mayonnaise and salad dressing, but rations the manufacturers' purchases of fats and oils. If a product is not rationed at the consumer level under the order but contains rationed fats and oils, the manufacturer must obtain ration coupons in order to purchase the rationed fats. These coupons are allocated by the Office of Price Administration to manufacturers of products for human consumption or pharmaceuticals to be taken internally, and by the Department of Agriculture to manufacturers of other products.

Closer Control Established Over Critical Oils; Increased Recovery of Glycerin Required

Ten general preference and conservation orders affecting fats and oils and glycerin in addition to the general limitation order, were replaced by Food Distribution Orders issued by the Department of Agriculture in late March and early April. Minimum standards for glycerin recovery were increased. In most cases where the general preference order did not provide for control over deliveries, the new order required users to obtain specific authorization of the Director of Food Distribution, under a monthly allocation system, before accepting deliveries.

Table 2 lists the new orders and indicates the orders that have been replaced and the commodities affected.

Table 2.- Recent Food Distribution Orders affecting fats and oils and glycerin

Food Distribution Order No.	Effective date, 1943	Order superseded	Commodities affected
31	March 24	M-238	Oiticica, cacahuananche, and laceta oils
32	" "	M-235	Castor oil
33	" "	M-193	Glycerin
34	" "	M- 58	Glycerin
35	" "	M- 77	Rapeseed and mustardseed oils
36	" "	M- 66	Cashew nut shell oil
37	" "	M- 40	Sperm oil
38	" "	M- 59	Palm oil
39	" "	M- 57	Tung oil
42	April 1	M- 71	Fats and oils generally; limitation in use
43	" "	M- 60	Coconut and other high lauric-acid oils
46	" "	M-60-a	Coconut, babassu, and palm-kernel oils

Production of Primary Fats and Oils Declines; Factory Stocks Unchanged

Factory production of primary fats and oils declined 86 million pounds in February to 762 million pounds, largely as a result of a decline of 43 million pounds in production of cottonseed oil and 41 million pounds in lard. Minor declines occurred in the production of linseed oil, soybean oil, and fish oil. Production of peanut oil in February rose 4 million pounds to 16 million pounds. Small increases were reported in the output of inedible tallow, castor oil, and coconut oil.

Factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils at the end of February totaled 2,024 million pounds (crude basis), a decline of 1 million pounds from a month earlier. The principal changes included decreases of 23 million pounds in cottonseed oil, 19 million pounds in inedible tallow and greases, and 10 million pounds in linseed oil, and increases of 16, 11, 10, and 10 million pounds, respectively, in soybean oil, peanut oil, lard, and coconut oil.

Government Purchases of Fats and Oils Increased in March

Purchases of fats and oils by the Food Distribution Administration in the 5 weeks ended April 3 totaled 110 million pounds compared with 71 million pounds in February. Lard and rendered pork fat accounted for 53 million pounds, and shortening and vegetable oils for another 53 million pounds. The remainder consisted of edible beef fats and oils, oleomargarine, butter, and fish-liver oils. March purchases also included 13 million pounds of soap, containing roughly the equivalent of 6.5 million pounds of fat.

In the first quarter of 1943 a total of about 300 million pounds of fats was purchased (including the fat equivalent of purchased soap), compared with 180 million pounds in the corresponding period a year earlier. The increase of 120 million pounds is more than accounted for by increases of 82 million pounds in purchases of vegetable oils, 40 million pounds in shortening, and 11 million pounds of fat in soap. Lard purchases during the first quarter were 22 million pounds smaller than during the corresponding period a year earlier, declining from 146 to 124 million pounds

OUTLOOK

Planted Acreage of Flaxseed, Soybeans, and Peanuts to Increase in 1943

On the basis of farmers' intentions on March 1, the 1943 planted acreage of flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts (exclusive of soybeans and peanuts interplanted with other crops) will total 26.9 million, compared with 23.6 million in 1942, 16.1 million in 1941, and an average of 11.4 million in 1935-39. The prospective increase over 1942 of 3.3 million acres in these crops accounts for about one-third of the expected increase in the planted acreage of 16 major spring-sown crops (excluding cotton).

The 1943 acreage goal for flaxseed is 5.5 million acres. Farmers' March 1 intentions indicate that over 6 million acres will be planted to flaxseed -- 10 percent more than suggested by the goal and 29 percent more than the planted acreage in 1942.

The goal for soybeans in 1943 is 12 million acres harvested for beans. The prospective planted acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes is 15.6 million acres, an increase of 10 percent over last year. Some of this acreage will be used for hay and green manure, but according to present indications the goal for acreage harvested for beans probably will be met.

The prospective acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes in 1943 is 5.2 million acres, 13 percent more than in 1942. Some of this acreage will be hogged off, and the acreage picked and threshed may not exceed 4 to 4.5 million acres. The goal for 1943 was set at 5.5 million acres picked and threshed.

Plantings this year may vary more than normally from the estimates base on March 1 intentions. Many farmers reported their plans before they had full information on the removal of restrictions on wheat acreage. Also, permission to plant cotton up to 110 percent of the allotments without penalty was announced after March 1. As a result, farmers may change their plans between March 1 and planting time to a greater extent than in most years. However, the recently announced increases in support prices for 1943-crop flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts will be factors tending toward increased plantings of these crops.

Prospective acreage figures, by States, reveal a continuation of the trend toward an increased proportion of the total United States peanut acreage in the Southwestern States. With an indicated increase of 25 percent over last year, this section probably will account for nearly 40 percent of the national peanut acreage grown alone for all purposes in 1943, compared with 35 percent of the total in 1942 and 22 percent in 1935-39. A slight increase apparentl will occur in the proportion of soybean acreage grown outside the Corn Belt States. Not much change appears likely in the proportion of acreage of flaxseed planted in the spring wheat area -- Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. An important increase will occur in California, however, where flaxseed is grown on irrigated land and where yields are high. Decreases in the proportion of the national total will occur in most other States.

Higher Support Prices Announced for Flaxseed, Soybeans, and Peanuts

Higher support prices for 1943-crop flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts wer announced on April 8 by the War Food Administration. The loan rate for flaxseed will be $2.85 per bushel for U.S. No. 1, basis Minneapolis, instead of $2.70 as originally announced. The support price for green and yellow soybeans with 14 percent moisture content will be $1.80 per bushel to growers at countr points instead of $1.70. The previously announced schedule of premiums and discounts will continue to apply in each case. Farmers who store soybeans or flaxseed on the farm under Commodity Credit Corporation loan will receive a storage payment of 7 cents per bushel. Support prices for peanuts have been increased by $8.00 per ton, so that the new prices to growers for Virginia and Spanish type farmers' stock peanuts will average $140.00 per ton, and those for Runners $130.00 per ton, with adjustments for grade. Prices for peanuts of like type and grade will be uniform in all areas. There will be no marketing cards and no "quota" or "excess" peanuts in the 1943-44 marketing year.

Prices of oilseeds in early April were as follows: No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis, around $3.25 per bushel; soybeans, country points, close to the ceiling price of $1.66 per bushel for No. 1 or No. 2 green and yellow varieties (seed beans are not subject to ceilings); quota peanuts, at or near ceiling prices of $169.00 per ton for Spanish, $154.00 for Runners, and $176.00 for Virginia Type No. 1 or No. 2; and excess peanuts, about $80.00 per ton.

UTILIZATION OF FATS AND OILS BY CLASSES OF PRODUCTS, 1931-42

Total Utilization of Fats and Oils by Classes of Products, 1931-42

Estimates of total domestic disappearance of primary fats and oils, crude basis, in the United States annually from 1931 to 1942, by major classes of products, are shown in table 4. These estimates are revisions of similar figures in table 3 of the April 1942 Fats and Oils Situation. Domestic disappearance is calculated from data on production, imports, exports, and stocks. Utilization of fats and oils in the manufacture of margarine is taken from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Utilization in other classes of production is based primarily on the reports of factory consumption by classes of products issued by the Bureau of the Census. Factory consumption, however, is usually smaller than estimated domestic disappearance. The difference, or unreported disappearance, is allocated among the classes of products as indicated by the footnotes to table 4. The item, "loss, including oil in foots," reported by the Bureau of Census, is allocated in table 4 partly to soap, partly to miscellaneous industrial products, and partly as net loss. The 1942 figures have been adjusted, as explained in the footnotes, to exclude estimated use of fats and oils in manufactured products delivered during the year for export under lend-lease.

According to the estimates in table 4, annual domestic utilization of fats and oils has increased about 30 percent in the decade since the early 1930's from somewhat more than 8 billion pounds in 1931-33 to about 10.5 billion pounds in 1942. Per capita consumption, estimated from figures that include military as well as civilian population, has increased about 15 percent in the same period. This increase is partly due to rising consumer incomes and industrial activity as the national economy recovered from the depression of the early 1930's, and as spending for armaments increased, but also to a continuation of a long-term upward trend in the use of fats and oils evident before the depression years.

Utilization of fats in the manufacture of industrial products has increased more rapidly since 1931 than use in food products. In 1942 industrial utilization accounted for 34 percent of total domestic disappearance, compared with 29 percent in 1931. Industrial utilization also shows greater fluctuations from year to year and a closer relationship to changes in general economic conditions, with marked declines in 1932 and 1938. The upward trend in food uses of fats and oils since 1932 is largely a reflection of a steady increase in miscellaneous uses, including salad dressing, bakery products, fish canning, and direct use by hotels and restaurants. The decline in total food use in 1935 was due to a large reduction in lard production in that year as a result of drought in 1934. Per capita consumption of butter shows a slight downward trend during the period. Fluctuations in lard consumption mainly reflect changes in production and changes in exports resulting from fluctuations in foreign demand. Consumption of fats and oils in margarine tends to fluctuate inversely with butter consumption, and a similar relationship exists between shortening and lard.

Factory Consumption of Specified Fats and Oils, by Classes of Products, 1940-42

As indicated in table 3, the use of lard and rendered pork fat in manufactured products, principally shortening, increased materially in 1942. This occurred mainly because of their low price in relation to prices of edible vegetable oils. Total domestic disappearance was slightly smaller, however, with large lend-lease exports more than offsetting a substantial increase in production and a heavy draft on stocks.

Factory consumption of inedible tallow and greases (including wool grease) in 1942 reached a new record high of 1,865 million pounds, made possible mainly by increased production but partly by a reduction in stocks. With supplies of coconut and other imported soap fats curtailed by war conditions, the use of inedible tallow and greases for soap rose to 1,528 million pounds, 12 percent more than in 1941, the previous peak year.

Increased production of edible tallow, oleo oil, and oleostearine in 1942 was reflected in increased use. Factory consumption of these products in 1942 totaled 131 million pounds, 25 percent more than in the preceding year. Food products continued to be the principal outlet, accounting for 97 percent of total 1942 factory consumption.

With a decline in production of cottonseed oil in 1942, factory consumption decreased to 1,323 million pounds, 121 million pounds less than a year earlier. Use in compounds and vegetable cooking fats was 195 million pounds smaller, reflecting competition of cheaper animal fats, but use in margarine and other edible products was slightly larger than a year earlier. Use in miscellaneous industrial products, though relatively small, increased 10 percent over 1941.

Factory consumption of peanut oil was much smaller in 1942 than 1941, reflecting smaller production. Use in miscellaneous products increased slightly. Factory consumption in edible products accounted for 81 percent of the 1942 total, compared with 89 percent in 1941.

With production of soybean oil at a new high level in 1942, an increase of nearly 40 percent occurred in factory consumption. A very marked shift to edible uses took place. Edible products took 83 percent of total factory consumption in 1942, compared with 73 percent in 1941. Drying industries took only 4 percent compared with 11 percent in 1941, and miscellaneous industrial uses only 2 percent compared with 5 percent a year earlier. Use for soap remained at 5 percent of total factory consumption.

Factory consumption of corn oil increased with increased production, which in turn was chiefly due to the strong demand for other corn products -- sugar, sirup, and starch. Edible products other than margarine and compounds and vegetable cooking fats continued to be the outstanding outlet for this oil. As in former years, relatively little olive oil was used in the manufacture of other products. Most of it is sold for direct consumption either alone or blended with other edible oils. Factory consumption of sesame oil declined to a negligible quantity in 1942. Most of the 1942 reported use was for soap.

Utilization of all fats and oils in the drying industries in 1942 declined from the 1941 level (table 4), but consumption of *linseed oil* increased. With supplies of other drying oils restricted but supplies of linseed oil relatively abundant, paint makers used formulations containing linseed oil to a much greater extent than in other recent years. Miscellaneous industrial uses, including the manufacture of core oils, coated fabrics, and artificial leather, took 49 million pounds of linseed oil in 1942 compared with 28 million pounds in 1941 and 13 million pounds in 1940. Factory consumption in paints and varnishes, linoleum and oilcloth, and printing inks amounted to 516 million pounds in 1942 compared with 508 million pounds in 1941 and 372 million pounds in 1940.

Reflecting small supplies and Government restrictions on utilization, factory consumption of *tung oil* in 1942, at 12 million pounds, was only 22 percent of the 1941 figure. Stocks of *perilla oil* approached the vanishing point in 1942, and with no imports (since the oil comes from Japan) factory consumption in 1942 fell to less than 3 million pounds compared with 7 million pounds in 1941. Dehydrated *castor oil* took second rank as a drying oil in 1942, with factory consumption in the drying industries reported at 53 million pounds compared with 46 million pounds a year earlier. Forty-five million pounds of castor oil were used for miscellaneous industrial products in 1942 compared with 42 million in 1941.

Curtailed imports of *coconut oil* from the western Pacific area were reflected in factory consumption, which declined from 638 million pounds in 1941 to 183 million pounds in 1942. Use in food products, prohibited after May, was only 22 percent as great as a year earlier. The manufacture of soap continued to be the principal outlet for coconut oil, accounting for 77 percent of 1942 factory consumption. Coconut oil and other high lauric-acid oils, such as babassu and palm-kernel, give a high yield of glycerin when used for soap. For this reason their use was restricted almost entirely to soap making and war products after May 1942.

With imports of *palm oil* also reduced by the loss of western Pacific sources of supply, factory consumption declined from 278 million pounds in 1941 to 123 million pounds in 1942. After March the use of palm oil was restricted to the tin-and-terneplate industry and to soap making and other processes resulting in high glycerin recovery. These uses accounted for about 70 percent of total factory consumption in 1942, compared with about 60 percent in 1941. Most of the remainder went into food uses in both years.

Factory consumption of *babassu oil* in 1942 declined 43 percent to 22 million pounds. Use in soap accounted for 19 million pounds. Babassu nuts and oil are imported from Brazil. Less than 2 million pounds of *palm-kernel oil*, which also is of foreign origin, were reported as used in 1942, compared with 10 million pounds in 1941. About half of the factory consumption in 1942 was for soap, but in 1941 over three-quarters was for edible products.

Largely as a result of smaller production, factory consumption of *fish and fish-liver oils* declined 21 percent in 1942 to 148 million pounds. Utilization for miscellaneous industrial products increased, however, to become the most important class of use in 1942. Fairly large quantities of these oils were also consumed in the manufacture of soaps. Drying industries constituted the third most important class of use. Factory consumption of marine mammal oils increased to 30 million pounds in 1942. Over two-thirds of this total was used in the manufacture of soap, with most of the remainder going into miscellaneous industrial products.

Several noteworthy shifts in factory consumption occurred in 1942: (1) Utilization in miscellaneous industrial products accounted for an increased percentage of the use of most domestic fats and oils. This apparently reflects the increased requirements for fats in heavy industries and armaments and the substitution of domestic fats in uses formerly filled by imported items. (2) As a result of the scarcity of imported drying oils, linseed oil constituted a much greater proportion of the total fats and oils used in the drying industries. (3) With a large decline in the use of high lauric-acid oils in edible products and increased production of soybean oil, utilization of soybean oil in the manufacture of food products increased greatly in 1942. (4) Similarly, use of inedible tallow and greases in the manufacture of soap increased materially because relatively abundant supplies were at hand to substitute for high lauric-acid oils no longer available in normal pre-war quantities.

Table 3.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils, crude basis, by classes of products, and total disappearance, United States, 1940-42

Products manufactured	Babassu oil			Castor oil			Coconut oil		
	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	381	---	50	---	---	---	17,576	22,069	4,961
Oleomargarine	6,150	946	332	---	---	---	21,780	29,786	3,491
Other edible products	5,759	6,677	2,081	---	---	---	54,689	54,156	14,672
Soap	41,221	29,753	19,105	1,225	1,976	1,599	396,857	484,124	140,487
Paint and varnish	---	---	23	24,368	44,240	50,473	1,261	919	180
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	2	137	1,295	1,832	---	---	2
Printing inks	---	---	1	352	760	395	2	1	1
Miscellaneous	8	54	118	27,950	41,643	44,577	4,531	8,639	7,351
Loss, including oil in foots	1,964	1,547	341	14	6	196	31,504	38,276	11,763
Total factory consumption	55,483	38,977	22,053	54,046	89,920	99,072	528,200	637,970	182,908
Total apparent disappearance	60,224	41,266	33,956	90,249	157,454	145,977	597,828	726,483	201,623

Products manufactured	Corn oil			Cottonseed oil			Fish and fish-liver oils		
	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	746	62	4,093	823,359	888,733	694,138	10,902	6,165	5,750
Oleomargarine	421	627	1,690	115,946	149,930	166,444	---	---	---
Other edible products	70,956	62,963	107,212	263,323	311,569	366,888	---	---	---
Soap	3,638	4,948	4,102	2,971	3,010	2,863	88,661	69,423	50,413
Paint and varnish	174	848	63	65	196	418	30,787	40,653	21,235
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	1	---	---	---	---	15,001	14,682	4,781
Printing inks	---	34	17	152	153	89	179	179	97
Miscellaneous	2,110	2,776	4,688	2,793	4,106	4,508	33,636	55,640	64,622
Loss, including oil in foots	10,347	12,082	16,669	71,350	85,844	87,370	349	289	1,098
Total factory consumption	88,392	84,341	138,534	1,279,959	1,443,541	1,322,718	179,515	137,031	147,996
Total apparent disappearance	171,991	174,096	263,565	1,377,635	1,565,926	1,402,045	238,539	233,868	156,817

Continued -

Table 3.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils, crude basis, by classes of products, and total disappearance, United States, 1940-42 - Continued

Products manufactured	Marine mammal oils			Lard including rendered pork fat			Linseed oil		
	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	---	---	---	16,786	50,787	61,632	---	---	---
Oleomargarine	---	---	---	5,100	8,300	8,133	---	---	---
Other edible products	---	---	---	6,587	8,703	13,112	---	---	---
Soap	19,250	6,889	21,989	645	89	96	1,489	2,278	4,019
Paint and varnish	48	26	3	---	---	---	270,239	373,745	391,938
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	84,262	110,236	108,651
Printing inks	7	10	1	9	13	13	17,108	23,547	15,322
Miscellaneous	7,580	11,172	8,392	135	37	700	13,013	28,423	48,681
Loss, including oil in foots	---	---	---	259	320	431	114	1,133	5
Total factory consumption	26,885	18,097	30,385	29,521	68,249	84,117	386,225	539,362	568,616
Total apparent disappearance	33,547	28,207	19,264	1,978,923	1,966,511	1,923,110	590,140	816,315	831,578

Products manufactured	Neat's-foot oil			Oleo oil			Oleostearine		
	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	---	---	---	880	1,282	663	16,940	23,103	30,700
Oleomargarine	---	---	---	2/ 14,420	2/ 18,546	22,495	3/ 3,462	3/ 3,223	3/ 3,106
Other edible products	---	---	---	62	77	3,452	5,926	4,817	4,814
Soap	19	35	19	127	189	205	549	70	483
Paint and varnish	28	37	40	---	---	2	---	---	---
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	---	2
Miscellaneous	5,498	7,139	7,912	453	433	450	231	391	1,122
Loss, including oil in foots	5	13	153	31	12	29	34	35	34
Total factory consumption	5,550	7,224	8,124	15,973	20,539	27,296	27,148	31,639	40,261
Total apparent disappearance	5,550	7,224	7,160	69,456	89,703	102,402	35,417	44,336	59,358

Continued -

Table 3.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils, crude basis, by classes of products, and total disappearance, United States, 1940-42 - Continued

Products manufactured	Olive oil, edible			Olive oil, inedible			Olive oil foots		
	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
Oleomargarine	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
Other edible products	4,570	2,308	1,311	---	---		---	---	---
Soap	130	84	27	1,637	555	366	14,948	10,029	4,823
Paint and varnish	---	---	---	7	4	2	---	---	---
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Miscellaneous	109	92	102	4,481	2,138	374	936	589	235
Loss, including oil in foots	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total factory consumption	4,809	2,484	1,440	6,125	2,697	742	15,884	10,618	5,059
Total apparent disappearance	52,781	22,077	15,727	5,743	2,611	331	17,338	11,364	4,393
	Palm oil			Palm-kernel oil			Peanut oil		
	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	33,224	86,486	29,302	1,146	4	35	22,516	81,905	37,817
Oleomargarine	4	4,991	1,375	---	957	---	1,730	2,210	920
Other edible products	3,081	1,670	64	4,772	6,916	727	9,743	18,102	15,301
Soap	84,934	129,871	55,865	197	1,113	4/ 968	387	597	485
Paint and varnish	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Linoleum and oilcloth	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous	5/32,302	5/43,768	5/32,329	24	70	4/ 15	1,334	5,112	5,321
Loss, including oil in foots	3,664	11,700	3,948	634	1,304	70	3,822	6,375	6,933
Total factory consumption	157,213	278,487	122,883	6,773	10,364	1,815	39,532	114,301	66,782
Total apparent disappearance	180,642	291,642	131,258	11,619	6,769	2,059	61,818	145,948	92,828

Continued -

Table 3.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils, crude basis, by classes of products, and total disappearance, United States, 1940-42 - Continued

Products manufactured	Perilla oil 1940	Perilla oil 1941	Perilla oil 1942 1/	Rape oil 1940	Rape oil 1941	Rape oil 1942 1/	Sesame oil 1940	Sesame oil 1941	Sesame oil 1942 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	226	2
Oleomargarine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other edible products	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,133	293	33
Soap	---	---	---	49	5	---	38	304	190
Paint and varnish	14,659	5,408	2,093	88	103	40	---	---	---
Linoleum and oilcloth	2,387	340	36	---	---	---	---	---	---
Printing inks	1,108	831	282	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous	491	445	217	8,651	14,337	14,111	34	45	32
Loss, including oil in foots	---	---	---	---	18	---	114	19	---
Total factory consumption	18,645	7,024	2,628	8,788	14,463	14,151	1,343	887	257
Total apparent disappearance	19,514	8,575	3,712	12,902	8,833	19,118	5,161	5,494	4,705

Products manufactured	Soybean oil 1940	Soybean oil 1941	Soybean oil 1942 1/	Tallow, edible 1940	Tallow, edible 1941	Tallow, edible 1942 1/	Tallow, inedible & greases 6/ 1940	Tallow, inedible & greases 6/ 1941	Tallow, inedible & greases 6/ 1942 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	212,317	215,967	335,555	39,595	41,227	55,777	---	---	---
Oleomargarine	87,103	75,634	133,346	---	---	201	---	---	---
Other edible products	39,980	47,976	60,857	4,777	4,886	5,540	---	---	---
Soap	17,612	24,737	31,510	657	4,826	634	1,043,342	1,367,790	1,527,898
Paint and varnish	29,828	41,594	25,307	---	---	4	235	514	366
Linoleum and oilcloth	7,254	7,666	480	---	---	---	2	1	1
Printing inks	82	255	141	1	4	2	422	482	437
Miscellaneous	16,538	23,445	13,140	1,611	1,936	1,286	195,811	289,355	334,865
Loss, including oil in foots	20,924	26,412	41,734	109	122	51	1,386	2,614	1,647
Total factory consumption	431,638	463,686	642,070	46,750	53,001	63,495	1,241,198	1,660,756	1,865,214
Total apparent disappearance	499,126	555,857	718,235	79,827	94,928	117,651	1,241,198	1,660,756	1,865,214

Continued -

Table 3.- Factory consumption of specified fats and oils, crude basis, by classes of products, and total disappearance, United States, 1940-42 - Continued

Products manufactured	Tung oil			Other vegetable oils		
	1940	1941	1942 1/	1940	1941	1942 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	---	---	---	32	93	25,356
Oleomargarine	---	---	---	7/ 13	7/ 116	7/ 1,075
Other edible products	---	---	---	5,020	3,524	9,554
Soap	---	---	---	2,051	1,162	2,547
Paint and varnish	54,611	48,825	10,896	8,336	13,690	6,292
Linoleum and oilcloth	2,064	1,896	82	706	723	368
Printing inks	1,728	2,960	255	20	89	152
Miscellaneous	654	327	597	6,756	3,912	1,784
Loss, including oil in foots	---	---	---	448	530	1,111
Total factory consumption	59,057	54,008	11,830	23,382	23,839	48,239
Total apparent disappearance	67,575	69,982	17,364	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Factory consumption -
  Oleomargarine, compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.
  Other products, from reports of the Bureau of the Census.
Total apparent disappearance computed from data on production, trade, and stocks as follows:
    Production -
      Lard, Food Distribution Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
      Marine animal oils, Fish and Wildlife Service.
      Tung oil, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
      Other fats and oils, Bureau of the Census.
    Trade, Bureau of the Census.
    Stocks -
      Lard, Food Distribution Administration.
      Other fats and oils, Bureau of the Cenusus.

Data for earlier years, beginning 1931, are given in The Fats and Oils Situation for April 1939.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes oleostearine oil. 3/ Includes monostearine. 4/ Crude palm-kernel oil included in "other vegetable oils," October-December. 5/ Includes 31,075,000 pounds of oil used in the tin and terneplate industry in 1940; 42,059,000 pounds in 1941; 31,186,000 pounds in 1942. 6/ Includes 7,355,000 pounds of wool grease in 1940; 11,466,000 pounds in 1941; 14,894,000 pounds in 1942. 7/ Includes cottonseed stearine, soybean stearine, vegetable stearine, and vegetable gum in 1940; cottonseed stearine, soybean stearine, palm stearine and palm flakes in 1941; and 259,000 pounds of cottonseed stearine, 782,000 pounds of sunflower oil, and 34,000 pounds of palm flakes in 1942.

Table 4.- Total and per capita disappearance of fats and oils, crude basis, in food, soap, paint, and other products, United States, 1931-42

Year	Butter, excluding use in margarine 1/	Margarine	Lard, excluding use in other products	Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	Other edible products	Total food uses	Soap	Drying industries 2/	Other industrial products	Total industrial products	Estimated manufacturing loss	Total domestic disappearance
	Total											
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1931	2,244	192	1,684	1,208	569	5,896	1,505	612	331	2,448	20	8,364
1932	2,275	167	1,795	969	551	5,756	1,491	474	287	2,253	21	8,030
1933	2,248	200	1,754	972	645	5,819	1,421	544	397	2,363	20	8,202
1934	2,312	216	1,633	1,215	663	6,039	1,581	589	410	2,581	19	8,639
1935	2,195	309	1,217	1,552	688	5,961	1,458	708	507	2,673	25	8,659
1936	2,114	325	1,442	1,614	708	6,203	1,534	774	543	2,851	25	9,078
1937	2,120	326	1,352	1,605	818	6,221	1,615	829	540	2,983	24	9,228
1938	2,148	312	1,430	1,517	898	6,306	1,627	671	417	2,714	28	9,048
1939	2,276	243	1,656	1,406	958	6,538	1,773	807	492	3,072	21	9,631
1940	2,244	257	1,949	1,196	1,005	6,652	1,822	788	506	3,115	17	9,785
1941	2,185	297	1,898	1,418	1,123	6,922	2,270	1,054	720	4,045	23	10,988
1942 3/	2,237	4/302	1,839	4/ 1,282	1,144	4/6,803	4/1,985	915	685	4/3,584	22	4/10,409
	Per capita 5/ (Civilian and military)											
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931	18.1	1.5	13.6	9.7	4.6	47.5	12.1	4.9	2.7	19.7	0.2	67.4
1932	18.2	1.3	14.4	7.8	4.4	46.1	11.9	3.8	2.3	18.0	.2	64.3
1933	17.9	1.6	14.0	7.7	5.1	46.3	11.3	4.3	3.2	18.8	.2	65.3
1934	18.3	1.7	12.9	9.6	5.2	47.8	12.5	4.7	3.2	20.4	.1	68.4
1935	17.2	2.4	9.6	12.2	5.4	46.8	11.5	5.6	4.0	21.0	.2	68.0
1936	16.5	2.5	11.3	12.6	5.5	48.4	12.0	6.0	4.2	22.3	.2	70.9
1937	16.5	2.5	10.5	12.5	6.3	48.3	12.5	6.4	4.2	23.2	.2	71.6
1938	16.5	2.4	11.1	11.7	6.9	48.6	12.5	5.2	3.2	20.9	.2	69.7
1939	17.4	1.9	12.7	10.7	7.3	50.0	13.5	6.2	3.8	23.5	.2	73.6
1940	17.0	2.0	14.8	9.1	7.6	50.4	13.8	6.0	3.8	23.6	.1	74.1
1941	16.4	2.2	14.2	10.6	8.4	52.0	17.0	7.9	5.4	30.4	.2	82.5
1942 3/	16.6	2.2	13.7	9.5	8.5	50.5	14.7	6.8	5.1	26.6	.2	77.3

Continued -

Table 4.- Total and per capita disappearance of fats and oils, crude basis, in food, soap, paint, and other products, United States, 1931-42 - Continued

Computed or compiled as follows:

(In the following notes "factory consumption" means factory consumption reported by the Bureau of the Census in Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils; "unreported disappearance" means domestic disappearance minus total reported consumption.)

Disappearance of butter and lard for use as such by ultimate consumers -

Total domestic disappearance less quantities used in the manufacture of margarine, shortening, soap, and other products. Use in margarine, from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Use in all other products, factory consumption.

Disappearance of fats and oils -

In margarine, consumption of fats and oils in manufacture, from Internal Revenue Bulletin.

In compounds and vegetable cooking fats, factory consumption.

In other edible products, factory consumption, plus unreported disappearance of lard, oleo oil, oleostearine, tallow, edible, cottonseed oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, corn oil, edible olive oil, sesame oil, sunflower oil in 1942, coconut oil, babassu oil, palm oil, and palm-kernel oil.

In soap, factory consumption reported by the Bureau of the Census, plus 67 percent of the item "loss, including oil in foots" reported by the Bureau of the Census.

In drying industries, total domestic disappearance, less factory consumption in nondrying uses, of linseed oil, tung oil, perilla oil, and oiticica oil, plus factory consumption of other fats and oils in the drying industries.

In other industrial products, factory consumption in miscellaneous products, including use reported in July-December 1942 for fat-splitting, sulphonation, lubricants, cutting oils, and greases, plus unreported disappearance of fats and oils not listed above under other edible products, plus 21 percent of the item, "loss, including oil in foots."

Estimated manufacturing loss - 12 percent of the item, "loss, including oil in foots."

Total domestic disappearance is the sum of disappearance estimates calculated for the individual fats and oils. These estimates are based on data on production, imports, exports, and stocks, except in the case of inedible tallow and greases, neat's-foot oil until 1942, and miscellaneous minor oils in 1941 and 1942 where factory consumption is used as the disappearance figure.

The item, "loss, including oil in foots" was not reported after June 1942. It is computed for the purpose of this talbe for July-December 1942 as the difference between use of crude oils in refining and production of refined oils.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Actual weight, containing approximately 80 to 82 percent butterfat. 2/ Paints, varnishes, linoleum (including felt-base floor coverings), oilcloth, and printing inks. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Exclusive of estimated use of fats and oils in products manufactured for lend-lease delivery. Deductions from total utilization are as follows: Margarine, 45 million pounds, the estimated fat content of withdrawals for the use of the United States, reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, minus an estimated 1.5 million pounds used in Federal institutions; compounds and vegetable cooking fats, 4 million pounds, the figure for deliveries to the United Nations under lend-lease; soap 2 million pounds, the estimated fat content of lend-lease deliveries of soap.
5/ Based on total population July 1, including military personnel.

Table 5.- Factory production of fats and oils, February 1941 and 1942, December-February 1942-43, and indicated crop-year production for specified items, 1940-42

Item	Monthly production				
	Feb.		1942-43		
	1941	1942	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils					
Creamery butter	129.8	118.0	116.7	122.9	122.0
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	117.7	128.5	218.1	178.5	137.3
Greases excluding wool grease	N.A.	N.A.	49.7	44.4	44.0
Neat's-foot oil	"	"	.3	.3	.3
Oleo oil	"	"	7.8	9.4	8.9
Stearine, animal, edible	"	"	3.6	4.0	4.3
Tallow, edible	"	"	8.1	11.5	10.7
Tallow, inedible	"	"	69.9	68.7	70.3
Wool grease	"	"	1.2	1.2	1.1
Fish-liver oil	"	"	.6	.5	.4
Fish oil	"	"	14.8	5.9	3.9
Marine mammal oil	"	"	---	---	---
Total, animal	"	"	490.8	447.3	403.2
Vegetable oils, crude basis					
Castor oil	N.A.	N.A.	5.0	6.6	7.5
Coconut oil	"	"	7.5	8.4	8.9
Corn oil	"	"	19.8	20.8	19.8
Cottonseed oil	147.6	128.9	200.9	165.8	123.1
Linseed oil	N.A.	N.A.	73.6	71.8	69.3
Olive oil, edible	"	"	.7	3.0	3.5
Peanut oil	24.8	4.3	13.6	12.5	16.4
Soybean oil	N.A.	N.A.	92.3	109.7	107.7
Tung oil	"	"	---	.4	1.1
Other vegetable oils	"	"	2.5	2.1	1.5
Total, vegetable	"	"	415.9	401.1	358.8
Grand total	"	"	906.7	848.4	762.0

Item	Indicated crop-year production			
	Year beginning	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 1/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils				
Butter, including farm	July	2,281	2,190	2/ 2,170
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,275	2,480	2,700
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,732	2/ 1,700
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	280
Marine animal oils	July	175	215	140
Corn oil	Oct.	185	242	250
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	1,445
Linseed oil 3/	July	707	988	910
Olive oil	Oct.	11	8	11
Peanut oil	Oct.	174	76	150
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	1,350
Tung oil	Dec.	5	5	6

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture. Monthly reports do not show total production of butter, lard, inedible tallow, and greases.

1/ Based on most recent indications; subject to change. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes production from imported flaxseed.

Table 6.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, February 28, 1941-43, December 31, 1942 and January 31, 1943

Item	Feb. 28, 1941	Feb. 28, 1942	1942-43 Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Animal fats and oils					
Butter	16	64	25	16	12
Lard and rendered pork fat	327	207	91	112	122
Greases, excluding wool grease	N.A.	N.A.	104	103	93
Neat's-foot oil	"	"	3	2	2
Oleo oil	"	"	4	5	5
Stearine, animal, edible	"	"	3	3	3
Tallow, edible	"	"	5	6	6
Tallow, inedible	"	"	197	175	166
Wool grease	"	"	5	4	4
Cod and cod-liver oil	"	"	13	12	14
Other fish-liver oil	"	"	2	2	3
Fish oil	"	"	141	133	134
Marine mammal oil	"	"	60	57	54
Total, animal	"	"	652	631	619
Vegetable oils, crude basis 1/					
Babassu oil	N.A.	N.A.	10	13	11
Castor oil	"	"	21	22	24
Coconut oil	"	"	142	142	152
Corn oil	"	"	34	34	32
Cottonseed oil	723	544	480	506	483
Linseed oil	N.A.	N.A.	297	289	279
Oiticica oil	"	"	7	7	7
Olive oil, edible	"	"	6	7	7
Olive oil, inedible and foots	"	"	11	11	10
Palm-kernel oil	"	"	2/ 1	2/ 1	2
Palm oil	"	"	85	3/ 84	86
Peanut oil	"	"	26	30	41
Perilla oil	"	"	2	2	2
Rape oil	"	"	22	20	20
Sesame oil	"	"	4/	4/	1
Soybean oil	"	"	144	167	183
Tung oil	"	"	29	3/ 31	31
Other vegetable oils	"	"	31	28	35
Total, vegetable	"	"	1,349	3/1,394	1,405
Grand total	"	"	2,001	3/2,025	2,024

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter and lard, Food Distribution Administration. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm-kernel, and palm oils 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils 0.94.

2/ Refined only. Data for crude not available.

3/ Revised.

4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 7.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials, March 1941 and 1942, January-March 1943

Item	Unit	Mar. 1941	Mar. 1942	1943 Jan.	1943 Feb.	1943 Mar.
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	1/55.25	1/95.25	75.00	75.00	75.00
Cottonseed, United States farm price	Short ton	24.81	44.18	44.34	44.88	45.73
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.80	2.59	2.76	2.97	3.17
Flaxseed, United States farm price	"	1.53	2.37	2.49	2.63	2.83
Peanuts (for nuts and oil), United States farm price ..	100 pounds	3.46	6.03	6.23	6.45	6.83
Peanuts for oil, delivered designated agencies	"	---	4.05	3.97	4.03	3.82
Soybeans, United States farm price	Bushel	.89	1.79	1.59	1.60	1.65

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ C. and f., New York.

Table 8.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals, March 1941 and 1942, January-March 1943

Item 1/	Mar. 1941	Mar. 1942	1943 Jan.	1943 Feb.	1943 Mar.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	25.25	51.10	53.85	51.55	52.30
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	24.45	37.00	38.60	---	38.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	30.75	42.60	46.75	46.75	---
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	27.40	42.00	43.00	47.90	54.70
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, New York	23.10	34.40	---	---	46.25
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	20.88	45.35	38.00	38.00	38.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	26.85	44.85	39.35	39.60	40.60

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.